



The Libraries of the University of North Carolina and of Duke University

JERROLD ORNE
AND
B. E. POWELL

THERE ARE FEW PLACES IN OUR library world where two great universities, so diverse in origin, in history, and in development, are currently so closely coordinated as are those at Chapel Hill and at Durham, North Carolina. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, chartered in 1789, is said to be the first state university of our country. Its library dates from 1795. Duke University and its library date from 1924, although its antecedents go back to 1838. Insofar as the two libraries are concerned, the disparity of age is an illusion; as university libraries, their history before 1900 is of little consequence.

University of North Carolina Library

Despite its long history, the Library of the University of North Carolina was first taken seriously by the man who gave most of his working life to it, Louis R. Wilson. His first annual report, for the year 1901, marks the beginning of professional librarianship in the State, as well as in the University. In that year the Library comprised some 38,742 volumes; its budget, recorded for the first time, amounted to \$2600.01 for all purposes. This is the basis upon which a great university library to serve a genuine university was to be built. The vagaries of the early hand-to-mouth development of the library's collections have been carefully documented by Wilson.

The most important landmarks in the development of the University Library prior to 1900 include the merging of three library collections into one in 1886. All through the early history of the University, there

Jerrold Orne is University Librarian, The University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill.

B. E. Powell is University Librarian, Duke University Library, Durham.

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were two student organizations, namely the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies. Each of these organizations had brought together a small library collection for the use of its members. In 1886, an agreement was struck under which the two collections were merged with the University collection, and the combined libraries became the Library of the University of North Carolina, endowed by the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies. Each of the three elements was to provide a part of the necessary funding for the maintenance of the collections. In 1894, the University for the first time appointed a full-time librarian under the direction of a faculty library supervisor. Prior to 1901, various members of the faculty and administrative officers served as part-time librarians. The increase in the collections during this period stemmed mainly from this merger and such gifts as the University Library was able to win from distinguished friends. As early as 1899, Henry Weil was among the first to set an ever-increasing pattern of cash gifts to the University for expansion of the Library resources. His gift of \$1,000 was an early example of the numerous benefactions which followed, leading to an endowment available to the Library which enables it to supplement State funds by as much as \$100,000 a year at the present time.

With the appointment of L. R. Wilson in 1901, the University Library began an unbroken period of thirty-one years under his administration during which it grew progressively through three library buildings and the transition from a college library of little significance to a university library, one of the great leaders of the entire southeastern region.

In the first ten years of this period, the University Library's collections grew in volumes from 38,742 in 1901 to 60,342 in 1911. At that time, the Universities of Virginia and Texas alone among southern institutions surpassed it in size. With intelligent foresight, Wilson made a particular effort to build up a strong collection of journals. His goal during this time was to establish the basic skeleton of the larger collection he foresaw. This period also saw the growth of the endowment funds, leading to a total of \$55,000 by 1911. It also saw the legal and complete deposit of the two society libraries, then amounting to 12,550 volumes. For the first time, the work of recataloging the library, according to the best known methods of that time, was undertaken and accomplished in large part. The annual budget of the University Library grew from the initial \$2600 to \$16,669. The sources of revenue for the library budget were derived

from University funds assigned from student fees assessed (at \$4.00 per student), University appropriations, and the income from the endowment. At the end of his first ten years, Wilson made a number of serious recommendations looking toward the future of the Library. First, he recommended steady increases in the endowment fund. He foresaw the difficulties of obtaining public support and at a very early date began his long-range program of developing the support which he knew the Library would require. The second recommendation had to do with personnel, where he could readily see the inadequacies. At this point in time, the Library was reasonably well-housed, and he turned his attention to its internal organization. His next recommendation had to do with training for librarianship. In this he was far ahead of his time, for his life-long interest in perfecting the profession of librarianship found little scope for development in the early days of North Carolina. He saw it as the University's function to be the prime agency for preparing personnel throughout the State in every field, and he was greatly concerned about the State making provision for libraries in schools without in any way providing for staffing them. As early as the summer of 1904, Wilson initiated a course for public and school librarians. This period from 1901 to 1911 is characterized best perhaps as one of consolidation and of establishing a base. The University administration assumed definite form with the schools of law, medicine, and pharmacy, the Graduate School, liberal arts and scientific departments developing from 1900 to 1903. It was then that the administrative organization of both the University and the Library emerged from the inchoate condition which had largely characterized them earlier.

In 1921, Dr. Wilson was able to summarize twenty years of operations, describing a library quite different from the one reported earlier. The library staff initially consisting of Dr. Wilson, as librarian, and two student assistants had increased to eight full-time staff members and two student assistants. The book collection had grown from 38,593 to 101,503. The Library was now housed in the Carnegie building, much larger than the earlier Smith Hall Library, while special libraries, including a Law Library in Smith Hall and others in Chemistry, Botany and Zoology, Medicine, Rural Social Science, Pharmacy, Physics and Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering and Mathematics had all been started. Expenditures for all library purposes had increased from \$2600 to \$45,000. Some of the great collections had been started, most notably the North Carolina Collection.

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The Library's book collection was now beyond the 100,000 mark and Dr. Wilson notes that it was one of five of that size in the South. Once more he made strong recommendations concerning the internal and service aspects of the Library's work. He trumpeted the clarion call for more space, a larger building. He predicted a more rapid rate of growth for the next ten years and emphasized the fundamental service function of the University Library to the whole State. He fully understood the importance of the North Carolina Collection and its development and cannily planned it as a bellwether to lead other funds and great collections to the University. He again declared the need for training in librarianship at the University as a service needed not only within the State but throughout the South. He had already initiated a variety of programs designed to promote the extension functions of the University and its Library, recognizing the importance of the Library's collections as a State-wide resource. This period of ten years may be categorized as one of further consolidation, of broadening the base, and of initiating wider ranging services to the State.

The third decade of Wilson's direction saw the full flowering of his early plans. The ten years from 1921 to 1932, in spite of the depression, brought the University Library to the true level of a great university library for its time. The reports of those ten years are heavily seeded with notes of distinctive collections and important gifts to the University Library. In this period, the North Carolina Collection became great and established its position as one of the finest resources of its kind in the country. The Rare Book collection was given its first great impulse through the gift by the Hanes Foundation of the Hunter Collection of manuscripts and documents, added to an earlier purchase of three hundred and sixty incunabula. Some libraries were purchased and others came as gifts. In each case, this added large groups of materials important to the full extension of a university library collection, among others the C. Alphonso Smith and Pendleton King libraries of language and literature, the William Richardson Davie memorial, the geology library of Colonel Joseph Hyde Pratt, the law library of Dean Lucius Polk McGehee, the sociology collection of Franklin H. Giddings, the Archibald Henderson collection of American drama. A number of new endowment funds were also initiated during this period.

In October of 1929, the new University Library building was occupied, once more enabling the University Library to set its markers

far ahead. The ceremonies connected with the move into the new building were made the occasion for an all-out drive for collections and funds, with notable results. Materials and money flowed freely into the Library from friends whose devotion could only have grown out of the persistence of L. R. Wilson's attention to the Library over thirty years of personal effort. It was at this time that the Hanes Foundation established an endowment of \$30,000 for the study of the Origin and Development of the Book, in addition to the gift of whole collections purchased to establish the basic working collection in the Rare Book Room. Preston Davie gave \$5,000 to establish the William R. Davie Library Fund as an endowment for general purposes. Mr. and Mrs. John Sprunt Hill added an endowment of \$6,000 specifically for acquisition of North Caroliniana. The Alexander B. Andrews Fund was established as an endowment with \$1,000; another \$1,000 were given by A. N. Kistler and \$2,000 by the Institute for Research in Social Science for the improvement of the Southern Historical Collection. Innumerable collections of papers of great historical value were deposited in the Southern Historical Collection at that time. The University acquired its copy of the Breeches Bible. Dr. W. P. Jacocks presented ten Oriental manuscripts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. That year, 1928-29, was a high pinnacle in the development of the University Library. The Library then had a notable collection of rare books which was to be increased subsequently through the endowment of the Hanes Foundation. The North Carolina Collection had reached a very high level of completeness in its particular area. The Southern Historical Collection, then under the tireless guidance of deRoulhac Hamilton, was increasing by thousands of pieces annually. Planning for a *bona fide* professional library school was well on the way and soon assured. In September of 1931 the School of Library Science opened its doors with a full-size staff and thirty-five students. A grant of \$100,000 from the Carnegie Foundation made possible the inauguration of this school. The University Library was operating an extension library service and an alumni book club, thus carrying out one of Dr. Wilson's ever-present goals of reaching the people of the State through the University Library. He had periodically announced his goals and steadily worked year by year towards their accomplishment.

After thirty-one years of dedicated service, L. R. Wilson was faced with an undeniable call to organize a new library school at Chicago, and he made his decision to leave the University of North Carolina.

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He left a library of 235,000 volumes with periodical subscriptions numbering nearly 3500 as compared with 300 when he started. The staff had grown from one to twenty-three professionals. The North Carolina Collection alone accounted for 47,999 volumes, more than the total holdings of the entire University Library in 1901. The Southern Historical Collection, first recommended by Dr. Wilson in 1904 and endowed in 1930 by a grant of \$25,000 by Mrs. Graham Kenan, was already a notable success. He had seen the establishment of the Hanes Funds for the study of the Origin and Development of the Book. He had assured the opening of a graduate library school at the University and the provision of trained personnel. Through his constant efforts to provide services beyond the campus as well as to the University, he had made a place for the University Library throughout the State. He had seen the Library move from one room, almost from one shelf, to a full-sized University Library building good for at least ten more years of growth. He could indeed take his leave with grace and give way to a younger man he had himself brought into the field. He was succeeded by Robert B. Downs as Librarian of the University, and a new era was ushered in.

Following the departure of L. R. Wilson, Downs became the Acting Librarian in September of 1932. On July 1, 1933, he was appointed University Librarian. Downs inherited a sizeable enterprise in a period of minimum financial support. This country was in the throes of a deep depression period, and he was faced with a need to exercise great statesmanship and initiative even to maintain the status quo. Since the finances of the State and the University obviously were not going to be able to support the level of activity required to move the University Library to its rightful place, Robert Downs set out to develop every other possible means outside of the University. During the seven years of his tenure as head of the Library, many of the co-operative enterprises and independent funding sources of the University Library were pushed to their fullest expansion. The Friends of the Library, organized by Wilson, began its fruitful work under Downs. It acquired a Secretary in 1932-33 and set out to capitalize on the earlier years of extension development under Wilson. The General Education Board was tackled as a source of potential benefits for regional development. In 1932, it made a grant of \$30,000 to the University Library to build up its collection of bibliographic aids and to develop other bibliographic resources. It was under the impetus of this grant that the North Carolina Union Catalog was

started. Many of the great bibliographical tools were acquired at this time, numerous monumental sets were added to those already built up under Wilson, and the first great lot of Spanish plays was acquired. In 1934, the General Education Board supplied an additional \$12,500 to give increased expansion to the Union Catalog. With these funds, the author cards of Duke and North Carolina were exchanged and other academic and large public libraries were encouraged to contribute to the central catalog. The depository set of Library of Congress cards had been previously acquired, and augmented in 1926 by the addition of author cards from a number of other leading libraries of the country as an additional bibliographic resource. It was further expanded in the years '33, '34, and '35, when, with the Government's efforts to supply "made work" for students, the University Library was able to take advantage of low-cost manpower to extend considerably its control of the mass of manuscript materials assembled in the Southern Historical Collection and to develop a massive collection of state and federal documents. The great Hanes Collection of Incunabula was fully cataloged at this time, and the exchange program of the University Library was broadened to bring in additional materials without financial expense. In 1935, the General Education Board again made a generous grant of \$50,000 to North Carolina and Duke University jointly to extend cooperative interlocking library collections in a wide range of subject fields. Under Downs, the ever-closer cooperation between the two institutions reached a high point both in fact and in policy. It was during this period that mutual agreements were developed for a continuous flow of acquisitions information between the two institutions, for the distinctive assignment of subject areas to be developed in each library, for certain geographic limitations which each accepted and for many other mutually advantageous understandings. In the expenditure of this latest General Education Board grant, there was to be no unnecessary duplication; each institution was fully informed of every title acquired by the other, thus avoiding duplication. This was to be a specific effort to improve the resources of the Southeastern region by bringing in materials not otherwise available in the entire region.

Downs was one of the earliest to recognize the importance of regional resources and cooperative enterprise. He chaired a national committee in this field and has since published many notable contributions to the literature of librarianship based upon his early experience at North Carolina. The Library of the University of North

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Carolina itself benefited greatly through his understanding of the importance of combined action. He recognized and valued the broad support base that came from extension work by the University Library. He sought and found devices for meeting the problems resulting from minimal funding during the period of economic want. He was effective in increasing the understanding of a great Library's needs by potential important donors, and once having received these grants, he administered them in the most advantageous way. He was also blessed with some extraordinarily able people whose names deserve to be mentioned in connection with the development of specific areas above. The great outlines of the Hanes Collection appeared during this period, with particular credit due to O. V. Cook, who early saw the importance of the History of the Book and related collections as the basis for a rare book library. In another area, Wendell Smiley took hold of the documents collection, and brought it to a high point of development. The germs of the extensive microfilm collection of the records of the States were found in this effort. This extensive search-and-record undertaking was spearheaded by Professor William Sumner Jenkins whose work in this field has been nationally recognized. The collection of Spanish plays, now numbering well over 30,000, was due particularly to the efforts of one professor, William McKnight who, though not connected with the Library, precipitated the start of this great collection. Perhaps the most extensive effort of all was that of deRoulhac Hamilton. Under an endowment from Mrs. Sarah Kenan in 1930, his travel was first provided in perpetuity. Five years later the Carnegie Corporation moved to facilitate his efforts with a three-year grant of \$15,000 for travel. He covered some 300,000 miles, collecting at least a million pieces of manuscript material for the Southern Historical Collection. Thus, in a period of seven years, with minimal resources in money and maximum resources in ingenuity and personal endeavor, the University Library took a giant step forward which brought it to the next stage and to other critical problems.

In terms of State funding, the ten years from July 1929 to July 1939 were an unqualified disaster. Every academic institution suffered during the depression, and Carolina was not exempt. There was a fundamental difference, however, in the growth of the University and the growth of the Library. This was one of the basic problems set forth in the annual reports of Carl M. White during his short tenure as Librarian. Briefly, in 1928/29, although funding was modest, the Library expenditure for books was 3.8 percent of the University's

budget, or \$51,226. Ten years later, despite the depression, the University had grown considerably, but the Library spent only \$39,568 for books. This amounted to 1.8 percent of the University budget. For ten years the University Library was literally on the dole and losing ground each year. The Library's problems were no less in personnel and building space. This was a black period for collection building. Downs had bent his ingenuity to building without cash, and to promoting cooperation. Carl White collected a mass of relevant data to document the period of deterioration and presented an absolutely undeniable case for the Library's needs. He left after only two years to become Director of the University of Illinois Library.

Under the direction of Charles E. Rush, who served for thirteen years, the fiscal gains of the University Library were modest. There were, of course, events afoot in the world which affected library development and direction throughout the country. His period of tenure included the war years, when all the usual directions of growth were necessarily revised or even suspended. There was another powerful influence on the University system in the good health program initiated by the Trustees in 1944. A Medical Care Commission was appointed in 1945 which mapped a plan for medical care in the State and at the University involving federal, state and local funds amounting to over 200 million dollars by 1963. At the University itself, the medical campus evolved, including the hospital, schools of medicine, nursing, dentistry, and now many others. In the 1947 and 1949 biennia alone, the State invested 18 million dollars in the Health Center at Chapel Hill. For more than ten years, the drain on available funds in the State was so great for this purpose that there remained very little for others. To be sure, one might point out that other institutions were touched by many of the same influences. Yet one must always measure the total available income of the State. North Carolina is not high among the states in terms of income. These influences are cited only to point up the need for the Library to seek extraordinary means to achieve reasonable growth. The early years of state-wide service, the thoughtful cultivation of cooperative enterprise and a trio of outstanding special collections now moved ahead to provide a solid base for a more comprehensive program.

The North Carolina Collection, formally established in 1901, took a giant step with the addition of the Weeks Collection in 1918; following the subsequent deposit of the fine library of Bruce Cotten and a multitude of other private collections, it became an illustrious ex-

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ample of the all-inclusive State study center. This collection appealed to wealthy donors, and since these funds were mainly from private sources, they were relatively stable. From the earliest beginnings of this collection up to the time of his death, John Sprunt Hill provided continuing support for materials and funding. His gifts alone assure the future of North Carolina history for all time. There are three individuals who together gave more than a hundred years of devoted service to building up this great collection, Miss Mary L. Thornton, Mrs. Lyman A. Cotten, and the current head, William S. Powell.

The Southern Historical Collection is largely the creation of two notable historians, J. G. deRoulhac Hamilton and Dr. James W. Patton. This collection as a separate enterprise was launched in 1927, with Dr. Hamilton beginning what became his life work. His indefatigable collecting until 1951 resulted in well over two million manuscript items well organized for use. In the last three of his years, he remained as a consultant, after Dr. Patton became the Director in 1948. Dr. Patton followed the same path and has for nearly twenty years striven to match the herculean forays of his predecessor. The present holdings in the Manuscript Department number over 3.8 million. This is clearly one of the most notable collections of our Library and an outstanding one among its kind.

The brightest star of our Rare Book Collection is the Hanes Collection of Incunabula and the History of Printing. Initiated by Dr. Frederic M. Hanes, but supported through the years by virtually every member of the large Hanes family, this collection has become one of the most extensive found in any state university library of our country. Its development attracted many other like-minded donors of rare books, notably Henry Hoyt, William A. Whitaker, Archibald Henderson, Dr. A. B. Hunter, and W. P. Jacocks, to name only a few.

Influence of another kind is found in the long series of gifts of money and materials. From the first cash endowment of \$1,000 by Henry Weil to the latest and greatest, the Whitaker estate endowment of over \$650,000, there is a span of sixty-seven years. Throughout that time, the revenues from gifts and income used for library materials have varied from 10 percent to 40 percent of total expenditures, but there has been no lapse or decrease. The effect of such funds may not always be beneficial. There is always a question as to the effect other sources of income may have on appropriating bodies, and the evidence of funding up to 1953-54 seems to indicate that the State did not carry its full share of the load. Seen from another point of view,

however, without these additional sources of income, the University Library simply could not conceivably have served the academic programs in being.

In 1954, when Dr. Andrew Horn came to Chapel Hill, funding for library materials resulted in expenditures for the year of \$185,289 for books, periodicals, and binding. Although this amount seemed modest to him, he had to swallow a bitter pill a year later when the biennial budget reduced the State's contributions by some \$25,000 for each of two years. His decision to leave Carolina to return to his native California in 1957 was predictable. He did not leave, however, without providing the solid basis of facts which left the assurance of a healthier budget for the following biennium. Thus the new librarian, Dr. Jerrold Orne, came to the scene with a more rational base for building up a great library collection. To conclude the financial review, expenditures for library materials in Horn's last year amounted to \$139,350. In 1964/65, for the same purposes, the University Library spent \$600,924, of which \$82,669 were derived from funds not appropriated. In 1964/65 for the first time since Duke University's Library began, the University of North Carolina had a larger book budget than Duke. In this same period the University Library reached its millionth volume and, in fact, passed the next half-million.

One final and most important element in collection building, however, was added by Orne, the assurance of overall collection planning. In 1958, Dr. Harry Bergholz joined the Library staff as Chief Bibliographer. Beginning with early years in the teeming book world of Berlin, Dr. Bergholz completed an extensive educational training in western European languages and literature before being caught up in the maelstrom of World War II. After the war, he moved to the University of Michigan, where he taught in the German Department for some ten years. Seeking broader fields for his extensive book knowledge, he then added library school training to his already illustrious academic record and joined the staff at North Carolina as its first genuine Chief Bibliographer. In the eight years since that time, Dr. Bergholz has led a small corps of faculty, librarians, and young graduate students to the establishment of a broad but minutely planned collection development. Special assignments of funds for extensive research files, allotments to fill gaps in broken files held, one-time allocations to extend a particular area, and the development of a long-range growth pattern—these are all grist for his mill. The faculty have learned to depend upon him for good counsel; the Li-

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brary depends upon him for thorough analysis and for his extensive working relationships with the faculty. And in our step-by-step planning for building the Library collections, he is forming the nucleus of what must inevitably be a body of bibliographic experts representing the entire range of subject fields important to the University.

These then mark the influences and illustrate the path of trends current and future. Carolina starts with a long historical base, of which more than a hundred years has only historical significance. Some sixty years and six librarians later, the University Library has attained maturity as a research library. The record of growth is tortuous and anguished, as was that of the University. For over a decade, the Library had short shrift from the State and the University. It is to the credit of each of the Librarians that they left as distinguished a record as they did. It is equally a credit to the numerous private benefactors of the Library that a measure of greatness was achieved. For many years the Library operated at subsistence levels only; this left gaps in the collections which even today we struggle to fill. In this same period the University lost some of its ablest librarians to other, less financially straitened institutions.

It was not until 1957, with state and library funding more than doubled and with a change of administration of the University, that the Library entered a period of fruitful administrative understanding and support. President William Friday, Chancellor William Aycock, and Dean James Godfrey, each in his own way, made it possible for the Library to move further in eight years than it had in the previous eighty. The University as a whole, of course, was rapidly expanding, and the Library has received its proportionate share of attention and resources.

The influences that have brought the University of North Carolina Library to its present level of regional eminence are fundamentally the same as those which affected many other institutions. The differences are variants of history, of place and personalities. It is clear that a few strong personalities can have a powerful effect, either inside or outside of the Library. It is clear that strong and consistent financial support is essential, and that the means of achieving this are varied. It is clear from the record that valiant battles have been waged against limited vision, modest resources, and political weakness. It is possibly because of these that the most distinctive mark of the University Library, its cooperative development with Duke University's Library, flourished. This coordination is now so completely de-

signed that it is impossible to consider the future without this interdependence. This is all the more remarkable when one considers the totally different chronology of the developing Duke University Library.

Duke University Library

When Duke University was created in 1924, it inherited from its parent institution, Trinity College, a library of about 80,000 volumes. While a collection of such size was respectable for a local denominational college, it was obviously inadequate to support the program of a university. During the four decades that have followed, the Library has grown from this inherited nucleus to 1,716,855 volumes and 3,800,000 manuscripts; its holdings include 25,505 current serial publications, 150,000 microtext and other uncataloged items available for use, and many special collections, some of them distinguished.

To the holdings of the Trinity College Library in 1887 were added the book collections of the Columbian and Hesperian literary societies. The two societies had begun to assemble their libraries about mid-century. At the time of the consolidation the combined collections totaled 10,000 volumes, a considerable number of which in time were eliminated as duplicates. The new president of the college, John F. Crowell, who supervised the merger, was named "librarian-in-chief" by the faculty and held this post for four years, during which he "recorded" all the books and began a vigorous campaign to increase their number. Crowell also introduced football to the college and holds the distinction of being the only librarian and/or president of Trinity College or Duke University to coach the football team.

Stephen B. Weeks, the distinguished historian and bibliographer, was appointed librarian in 1892 and joined Crowell in building up the library by increasing purchases and securing more gifts from friends. When Weeks moved on in 1893 and Crowell a year later, the new president, John C. Kilgo, and Professors John Spencer Bassett and William P. Few, who later became president, took the lead in developing the library. A library fee of \$2 per student, initiated in 1893/94, provided the first regular book fund.

The Duke University Library is indebted to four generations of the Duke family. The family first assisted in establishing a college in its home town, and later founded a university, the importance of which was to transcend local, denominational, and even regional boundaries.

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The funds the family provided for the University, though large, were finite; and, while the University has been spared appearing before economy-minded legislative committees, the Library's efforts to secure funds for books had often to give way to competing claims.

Washington Duke, patriarch of the family whose name the University bears, gave \$85,000 to encourage the move of Trinity College from Randolph County to Durham in 1892. In 1899 Washington's son, Benjamin N. Duke, donated \$50,000 to the college, one-half of which was for the library. The next year his brother, James Buchanan Duke, gave a new library building, and while it was under construction, added \$10,000 for the purchase of books.

In accepting the building at the dedication, President Kilgo said that among the equipment needed by any college that fulfills its mission "the book has the chief place and in the future must be the centre about which all college work shall move."¹ He kept the library needs before the friends of the college and in 1899 encouraged the formation of the Trinity College Library Association to promote an interest in books and culture and to enrich the library. During the sixteen years of his presidency the annual fee fund per student was doubled.

When the first full-time librarian, Joseph P. Breedlove, was appointed in 1898, the library contained about 11,000 volumes. Construction of the library building, and the enthusiastic guidance during the next two decades of men like Presidents Kilgo and Few, and Professors Bassett, William K. Boyd, and Randolph G. Adams, resulted in solid growth of the collection. Establishment of endowed funds for books, gifts of special collections, and increase of the fee fund highlighted development before 1924. While the building was under construction, Washington Duke's sister-in-law, Miss Annie Roney, started the first named special collection of books with a gift of \$1,000 for the purchase of books on Shakespeare. Seven endowment funds, the largest \$4,250, were established before 1924 in memory of professors and alumni of the college for the purchase of materials in designated fields.

The first substantial gift of books was a general collection of several thousand volumes, containing much southern Americana, given by Dr. and Mrs. Dred Peacock of High Point in memory of their daughter, Ethel Carr Peacock. Mrs. John M. Webb gave the 2,100 volume library of her husband who was for many years headmaster of the preparatory school at Bell Buckle, Tennessee. Among the professorial

collections received by the library were those of William F. Gill, W. T. Gannaway, James G. Wolfe, J. F. Heitman and Albert M. Shipp.

Shortly after President Few was installed as president in 1910, he called attention in his annual report to the importance of collecting books and other materials illustrating the history and literature of the South, emphasizing that this was an area in which a donor could make a contribution to the region. As a matter of fact, the Trinity College Historical Society had begun the collection of manuscripts in a small way in 1894 under the leadership of Bassett. After the turn of the century, Boyd's sustained emphasis upon the value of written records stirred the Society to greater action in collecting, and eventually led to the founding in the early 1920's of the George Washington Flowers Memorial Collection of Southern Americana.

Although Trinity's book collection was small in 1924, it was a good college library. Its transformation into a teaching *and* research collection began with the creation of the University. Basic to the transformation was money. Duke's funds were modest indeed by present-day standards; however, throughout the decade of the 1930's, when a dollar bought a lot, the library spent an average of \$135,000 a year for books. During three of the blackest years of the depression, the average was \$190,000.

The pattern of distribution of appropriated book funds, developed in the 1930's, insured broad participation in book selection: from twenty to thirty percent was divided by formula among the departments and spent for books recommended by the faculty; the remainder of the book funds—the major portion—was reserved (1) for periodicals and continuations; (2) for the acquisition of research materials too expensive or too broad in scope to be bought on departmental allocations; (3) for staff use in developing the reference and bibliographical collections and for filling gaps. The departmental allocations have stimulated faculty to remain interested in strengthening library holdings in their special fields. The periodicals-continuation fund has encouraged faculty to recommend new and important journals; the other two funds, supplemented by endowment funds, gifts, and occasional foundation grants, generally have insured the availability of money for research materials, special collections and expensive sets.

While money was essential for the growing Duke library of forty years ago, equally essential was faculty interest and guidance. The

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faculty of the college in 1924 included distinguished and bookminded scholars and a group of administrative officers who realized there could be no university without a strong library. Those men and women were aware, moreover, that great book collections are not developed overnight. Although the library building was already crowded in 1924, and the buildings on the new campus would not be ready for five years, buying activity intensified, and the book fund was increased from \$21,000 in 1924/25 to \$155,000 in 1929/30.

Several professors who were studying abroad arranged for the acquisition of special libraries, files of journals and monographs in their fields of interest. Professor W. T. Laprade, who spent 1926/27 in England, was given \$10,000 for book purchases with which he acquired many of the basic sources for the study of British history. In the following year, Professor E. M. Carroll was in Paris on a similar mission, selecting materials in the fields of French and German history and politics. The efforts of Professors John Tate Lanning and J. Fred Rippey led to the acquisition in 1928 of the Peruvian Collection of 3,000 titles relating to all phases of Latin American Life. Professor Lanning, in South America the next year on a Guggenheim fellowship, supplemented the Peruvian Collection by extensive purchases and, in addition, secured as gifts or on exchange hundreds of books and documents from university libraries, public ministries, and individuals. Meanwhile, Professor A. M. Webb, Chairman of the Romance Language Department, had negotiated the purchase of the 11,000 volume library of Professor Gustave Lanson, noted French scholar and critic. Rich in standard works of modern French authors and in literary criticism, this purchase did much to raise the level of the library from collegiate to university standing in the area of French literature. Simultaneously Professors Paull F. Baum, Allan H. Gilbert, and Newman I. White, of the Department of English were laying a solid foundation for the library's holdings in English literature and related fields; new members of the department, Professors Clarence Gohdes and Jay B. Hubbell, were giving similar attention to American literature. Professor W. H. Glasson and his colleagues were at the same time developing political science and economics, for which department Professor Robert R. Wilson was instrumental in securing the private library of Professor Leo Strisower, President of the Institut de Droit Internationale, consisting of monographs and periodicals in international law and relations dating from the seventeenth century.

In the sciences the men most prominently associated with development of the collections were Professors Paul M. Gross, chemistry; Hugo L. Blomquist and Paul J. Kramer, botany; Arthur S. Pearse and George T. Hargitt, zoology; Clarence Korstian, forestry; J. Miller Thomas, mathematics; Walter M. Nielsen, physics; and Walter Seeley, engineering. The acquisition of files of scientific journals, publications of academies and learned societies, and monograph series received their close attention with such success that when Charles H. Brown tested the journal holdings of American research libraries in 1943 in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany and physiology, Duke ranked fifteenth in the country.²

The 2,500 volume private library of the late Professor Karl Holl of the University of Berlin, emphasizing European church history through the Reformation, was purchased for the Divinity School Library in 1926; the next year it acquired the library of another Berlin professor, Dr. Graf von Baudissin, whose collection of 2,500 volumes was strong in materials in Hebrew and Old Testament. These two collections and the theological material in the General Library stacks became the nucleus of the Divinity School Library when it was formed in 1930. Eleven years later the collection contained 33,000 volumes.

Early in 1930, as the University geared for the move to the new campus and to a necessarily expanded operation, a faculty director of libraries was appointed "to coordinate the libraries of the University and to promote their development."³ Dr. W. K. Boyd, Professor of History, served in that capacity from 1930 to 1934. Boyd's dual responsibility was to secure as rapidly as possible a book collection which would enable the new university to engage in a full program of graduate teaching and research, to build up a library staff and to supervise organization of new special libraries to serve the rapidly growing departments. To assist the director and the staff, the Library Council, an advisory body which had evolved from the old Library Committee, of which Boyd was for many years chairman, was re-organized by the Executive Committee of the Trustees to include nine faculty members representing all of the major divisions of the University.

Harvie Branscomb, Professor of Theology, succeeded Boyd and was director to 1941, when the post was discontinued. Mr. Breedlove continued as librarian of the General Library, until his retirement in

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1939. He was succeeded by John J. Lund, who resigned after four years as University Librarian, at which time Breedlove returned temporarily to active duty. In 1946 Benjamin E. Powell became University Librarian.

When the new campus was occupied in August and September of 1930, the libraries contained 192,915 volumes. New space was provided there for the already existing libraries of Chemistry, Engineering, and Law, and for the new libraries of Biology-Forestry, Divinity, Medicine, and Physics (Mathematics was joined with Physics in 1938).

The Law Library maintained a reading room from 1903 to 1930, where its book collection, which contained 4,000 volumes in 1927, was shelved. Professor Bryan Bolich assumed responsibility in 1927 for systematically developing that library while continuing to teach, and in two years added 7,000 volumes. With the coming of Law Librarian William R. Roalfe in 1930, book funds were generous enough to enable the library to grow to 43,000 volumes by 1932. Marianna Long has been Librarian since Roalfe's resignation in 1946.

The foundation of the Medical Center Library was laid in 1928 to 1930 during the same "book buyers' market" that enabled great book and journal strength to be added to all the campus libraries with a minimum number of dollars. Dean Wilburt C. Davison was given \$100,000 in 1927 as an initial sum for the purchase of books. After having made lists of the medical journals in several established medical school libraries, he sent them to specialist friends in every branch of medicine and asked them to mark each title "necessary," "desirable," or "useless." Those marked "necessary" and "desirable" were included on his second list which went to book dealers inviting quotations. Dean Davison then put a wad of money in his pocket and went to Europe to visit book centers in Amsterdam, Berlin, Leipzig, Paris, and London. His canvass of dealers and his visits were phenomenally successful in that long runs of the basic journals were acquired, and in 1930 the library opened with 20,000 volumes. Meanwhile, a medical librarian had been employed in 1929 and given desk and shelf space in a basement room off the steam tunnel that connects most of the buildings of the Woman's College. There the incoming books and journals for the Medical Library were processed. The collection was further strengthened by several gifts, including the personal library of medical and public health books of Dr. J.

Howell Way of Waynesville, North Carolina, and the 5,000 volume library of books and journals of the Georgia Medical Association secured by Richard H. Shryock, then Professor of History.

The Woman's College Library collection, which was started *de novo* in 1930, is now an open-shelf liberal arts collection of 150,000 volumes.

Early decisions of the faculty and administration to limit the teaching and research interests of the University enabled strong book collections to be assembled with the funds available. With hard cash on hand during the depression years, the faculty, working closely always with the head of the Order Department, were able to acquire important journals, learned society publications, European academy publications, and monograph series, frequently in large blocks, the order of which has long since disappeared from the book markets.

With the appointment, however, of new members of the faculty having broad and diverse interests within the fields of Duke's concentration, it became obvious that the Library could not become strong enough with University appropriations alone to nurture all of the research that would be undertaken. Director Boyd sought assistance therefore by creating in 1930 the Library Associates—a group of selected friends of the University who, it was hoped, would identify themselves with certain fields and assist in developing book collections for them. But the depression was settling in and the organization languished. Branscomb revived the "associates" idea in 1935 as the present Friends of the Library. He also investigated the possibility of a reciprocal arrangement which would permit Duke scholars to use the nearby University of North Carolina Library, thereby avoiding the necessity of duplicating scarce and expensive books and journals. Robert Downs, Librarian of the University of North Carolina, had envisioned similar cooperation, so the idea quickly took root and became University endorsed and sponsored, with immediate economies to each institution. Important by-products of cooperation between the libraries were the foundation grants for cooperative book purchases, which have been described by Jerrold Orne.

Although the Library's first two decades of active life embraced a depression and a world war, it was a period of significant growth. A solid foundation was laid, important decisions were made, and special strength came in the form of gifts. The George Washington Flowers Collection, honoring the name of a devoted friend of Trinity College and for many years a Trustee, was formalized and given per-

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manent funding in the form of an endowment by the sons and daughter of Colonel Flowers. The major contributors to the fund were Mr. William W. Flowers in 1941 and President Robert L. Flowers eleven years later. The collection was informally started in the 1920's as Mr. W. W. Flowers encouraged Dr. Boyd with cash gifts of money for purchases, to accelerate his assembling of books, manuscripts, newspapers, and other materials of the southern region. The faculty and staff of those years remember well the old pickup trucks, loaded with printed materials and manuscripts to be inspected, which Dr. Boyd's "scavengers" periodically backed up to the freight entrance of the library. The Professor's uncanny ability to smell out the choice items constantly amazed his friends and annoyed the agents, but they kept coming. After Dr. Boyd's death in 1938, Professor Robert H. Woody directed the collecting of southern Americana until 1948, when the first full-time director was appointed. By 1965 the Flowers fund had brought into the library more than two and a half million items, which included 72,000 books, 2,238,000 manuscripts, and 260,000 newspapers. The Flowers newspaper collection, which Bassett started and Boyd continued, covers two centuries, is one of the most extensive assembled anywhere, and constitutes a major resource. Two other areas of unique strength in the collection are Confederate imprints and Civil War music. The Flowers Collection supports the programs in history, English, political science, economics, and sociology, and provides research materials a large percentage of masters' theses and doctoral dissertations in these fields.

The Walt Whitman collection of books and manuscripts, given in 1943 by Dr. and Mrs. Josiah Trent in honor of their three daughters, Mary, Sarah, and Rebecca, is a collection of international stature and importance. Containing over two hundred Whitman manuscripts (several unpublished), four hundred letters, and a hundred or more editions of Whitman's writings, the collection at once placed the library on the itinerary of all serious Whitman scholars. In conjunction with the gift of the Whitman materials, Dr. and Mrs. Trent established the Library's first Rare Book Room, which for five years served as the principal repository of the Library's rare books.

The James A. Robertson Collection of Philippiniana, a private library of more than five thousand books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, was purchased in 1939. This exhaustive special library represented a lifetime of collecting by the late Dr. Robertson, for many years editor of the *Hispanic American Historical Review*. While this institution

still was Trinity College the interest and generosity of Mr. James A. Thomas, who spent much of his life in the Orient as a business associate of Mr. James B. Duke, led him to begin sending to the library books on all aspects of Chinese life and culture. He continued to build the James A. Thomas Collection until his death in 1940.

Substantial additions to the Latin American holdings were made possible in the forties by the Rockefeller Foundation, which provided funds to be used jointly with the University of North Carolina Library. Under the direction of Professor Lanning of the Department of History and Professor R. S. Smith of the Department of Economics, purchases were made in the fields of history, economics, and political science. Of special significance was the acquisition of an Ecuadorian collection, containing, among other items, several hundred reports of government ministries.

At the encouragement of the late Mortimer Taube, then head of the Order Department, the Library acquired in 1941 the archives of the American Socialist Party consisting of manuscripts, broadsides, newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, photographs, and the like, for the period 1901 to 1938. With the cooperation of the Party headquarters staff, Duke has received the archives since 1938 as they have been retired.

After the interregnum imposed by war and the shrinking of book markets, the resignation of the University Librarian, and to a degree the library housing deficiency, the momentum of prewar days in book acquisition was resumed. Physical conditions essential to normal activity and growth were restored with a gift from Mrs. Mary Duke Biddle, daughter of Mr. B. N. Duke, of \$1,500,000 in 1946 for construction of an addition to the Library building. Completed in 1948, the building doubled the stack capacity and provided housing for rare books, manuscripts, and technical processing; it represented the University's first postwar move to improve campus facilities for study and research and contributed immeasurably to the morale and spirit of the University community.

Immediately after the move into expanded quarters, the library of the late Professor Guido Mazzoni of Florence, Italy, was acquired. This collection of Italian literature, comprising 90,000 items—23,000 volumes and 67,000 pamphlets—is particularly strong in the Renaissance period and in the nineteenth century. In 1961 the Divinity School acquired the Frank Baker collection of Wesleyana and British Methodism containing 13,500 volumes and 4,000 manuscripts and documents.

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This collection, one of the most distinguished ever added to the University libraries, gives Duke the outstanding Methodist collection in the Western hemisphere and one of the half dozen best in the world.

The University's programs have expanded considerably in postwar years, requiring substantial new funds for the acquisition of current and retrospective materials. Printed and manuscript materials from the British Commonwealth, for the expanding activities of the Commonwealth Studies Center, have had a high priority. As South Asia and more recently Africa have commanded more attention, the impact upon the book budget has been felt. A small but useful collection of Slavic materials predated the University's offerings in broad aspects of Russian history and literature and served as a basis for the heavy additions of the last fifteen years. With the appointment of new faculty in classical studies, library development of source materials, with emphasis on manuscripts and first editions, has been intensified.

All aspects of the program of the Art Department are being extended and strengthened. The larger demands to be made upon the library have been anticipated and important progress in building up the research resources has been made. A special strength is the history of architecture, an area which has grown rapidly in recent years through the sustained interest of Professor Louise Hall.

Through the generosity and personal efforts of Professor William B. Hamilton, a fairly robust collection of British historical manuscripts has been assembled. The 16,000 or more papers and 150 volumes have been selected with an eye to collections already available, with the result that several areas, including nineteenth century British political history, the fight against slavery and the slave trade, and Anglo-Indian affairs can be studied rather intensively through contemporary manuscripts.

Distinguished also is the collection of Biblical manuscripts, assembled under the guidance of Professor Kenneth W. Clark, which now numbers forty-four items, the earliest of which is from the ninth century. The Reverend George Brinkmann Ehlhardt was librarian of the Divinity School from 1942 to 1950, and in that capacity established the Henry Harrison Jordan collection of current religious literature for lending to ministers throughout the southeast. This collection was endowed in 1947 with a gift of \$20,000 from the sons and daughters of the late Mr. Jordan. Donn Michael Farris was appointed librarian of the Divinity School in 1950, and with more generous

financial support has dramatically developed the collection which now contains 125,000 volumes. Especially noteworthy are the library's holdings of reformation and post-reformation imprints of theological disputes and of American sermons.

The Medical Center Library received as a gift in 1956 the Josiah C. Trent Collection in the History of Medicine containing about 4,000 books and 2,500 manuscripts. The collection was presented to the University by Mrs. Mary Duke Biddle Trent Semans as a memorial to her late husband. Granddaughter of Benjamin N. Duke, Mrs. Semans leads the fourth generation of this family of benefactors in deep and continuing interest in the Library and the University. In recent years the Medical Center Library has been reorganized under the direction of G. S. T. Cavanagh, and its support strengthened to permit a more systematic and well-rounded growth than could be achieved in the 1940's and 1950's.

The Library has received by gift from the Reverend George Brinkmann Ehlhardt his personal collection of Robert Frost. Consisting of first and limited editions of the volumes of Frost's poetry, together with anthologies containing his poems, association items, numerous pamphlets and other ephemeral pieces, many very rare, the collection is a notable one.

The late J. Walter Lambeth of Thomasville, North Carolina, of the Class of 1916, gave the Library \$25,000 for the establishment of the J. Walter Lambeth collection of books to "increase our knowledge of world problems and to promote international understanding." More than half of this principal amount has been used to create an endowment to enable the Library to continue permanently to add to this collection.

The faculty of the University traditionally have played a large role in book selection. Many of them continue to do so simply because they are interested and because they keep abreast of publications in their fields. Though the Library's growth was substantial in the thirties, the great strength of additions in some areas and embarrassing lacunae in others reflected the fact that much of the selection was by scholars with primary orientation toward special interests. After the war the need for rounding out the collections became clearly apparent and urgent. Responsibility for the continuing study required for such selection has devolved increasingly upon the library staff. Gertrude Merritt, Head of Technical Processing Department, provides the continuity and knowledge necessary to effective direction of the

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coterie of staff members who participate regularly in book selection. Having worked in every activity of technical processing as a member of the staff since 1931, always close to the line of incoming books and journals, Miss Merritt has stored away a remarkable knowledge of the contents of the library. An avid reader of book catalogs, she remains *en rapport* with faculty and their needs and regularly brings to their attention more desirable items than the library can afford to buy. Assisting her in selection are Edward J. Meyers, Bibliographical Consultant; Winston Broadfoot, Director of the Flowers Collection; Donn Michael Farris, Librarian of the Divinity School; Florence Blakely and the entire reference staff; and Dan McGrath, Curator of Manuscripts. Also eligible and expected to recommend desirable items for purchase are all other members of the staff and faculty.

In appropriating funds every president of the University—Few, Flowers, Edens, Hart, and Knight—has given the Library high priority. From 1930 to the late 1950's the Library regularly received from six to ten percent of the educational budget of the University. For the decades of the 1930's and 1940's it ranked ninth among American university libraries in annual expenditures for books, periodicals, and binding. In 1950 it became the fourteenth university library in the country to add the millionth volume. Since the war the collections have increased 140 percent in size, the staff has doubled, and appropriations have quadrupled; but against the tide of higher costs and increase in publication, the Library has not been able to maintain the rate of acquisition envisioned in its long-range plans and required by current University programs.

The truth is there are many more mouths to feed, and the reservoir upon which they draw today increasingly must contain more exotic and varied forms of nourishment. Actually more books than ever have been added, but they fall short of demand by 20 to 25 percent. Lack of space for staff or books no doubt has influenced recent book appropriations. However, completion of the new General Library building in less than two years will resolve the space problem, and with it will come promised funds for a larger annual program of buying and for arrearages.

Meanwhile, annual funds have allowed regular expansion of the collections all along the line, though not always to the depth desired. They have in addition permitted purchase of the Baker and Mazzoni collections and many smaller collections of distinction; they have provided also for development of working collections of the Common-

wealth, South Asia, Africa and Russia, and for notable strengthening of art, the classics, and other areas mentioned elsewhere.

Of comfort to staff and faculty always is proximity to the great collection of the University of North Carolina, a geographical fact which extends Duke's own library budget by countless thousands of dollars each year and contributes to the scholarship of its graduate students and faculty. With two collections only fifteen minutes apart, now containing almost three and a half million volumes and growing at a rate of 150,000 volumes a year, with administrative officers dedicated to stronger libraries and the faculty demanding as much, the prospects are bright for a continued acceleration of library growth on this campus and in the Research Triangle area.

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